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papyrus carries us back to the first century of our era and teaches the same lessons.

Now what course is to be followed by future editors, in view of this great enlargement of our knowledge of the history of the texts? We must be more modest in our pretensions, that is clear. As it is easy in some cases to discover the true reading when it is presented by a MS, so it is difficult or rather impossible to do the same throughout a text. I have some confidence in rhythmical analysis, which has the same value for prose writers as the metre or the strophical correspondence for poets. But is that correspondence sufficient to restore the choral songs of the dramatists? By no means. Nevertheless, progress is possible. Dr. Kenyon insists upon the insufficiency of conjectural emendation, and I did the same a dozen years ago; but that insufficiency is apparent only when we look upon the whole of a text, not when we confine our view to a single passage. A good many conjectures have been found subsequent confirmation by the papyri; but it is true that their number is small compared with that of extant corruptions, and also with that of emendations furnished by fresh evidence. So I would advise an editor, first of all, not to rely upon a single MS, secondly, to distrust his own power of conjectural emendation, and lastly, to acquire a thorough acquaintance with his author, that is to say, with his way of thinking, with his modes of expression, with his stylistic rules, and so on. But without common-sense no good edition of any author is possible. Common-sense must guard the editor from snares into which his other criteria frequently may lead him.

F. BLASS

HALLE

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*Topographie von Athen.* Von WALTHER JUDEICH. Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft, herausgegeben von Iwan von Müller, III. Bd., 2te Abt., 2te Hfte. München: Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1905. Pp. xii+416. M. 18.

The short sketch of the topography of Athens in Lolling's *Geography of Greece*, published in 1889 in the third volume of this series, is now superseded by a volume of 400 pages. One can only be glad of this increase in size, for it has enabled the author to give us a complete and scientific guide to the monuments of Athens, taking account of the recent discoveries and the recent literature on the subject. This has been accomplished in what is really a very small space by relegating to the foot-notes the discussion of disputed points, while the text gives a statement of the facts with the interpretation of them which the author adopts.

After an introduction (pp. 1-39) giving a clear account of the sources, and a section on the history of the city (pp. 40-106), comes the topography

proper with the following divisions: Circuit and fortifications (pp. 107-53); demes, districts, streets, aqueducts (pp. 154-91); description of the Acropolis (pp. 192-254), the district immediately below it (pp. 255-92), the lower city (pp. 293-355), the suburbs, including the Piraeus (pp. 356-403). As is seen, the old custom of following the route of Pausanias is abandoned. The more independent point of view thus gained is a distinct advantage, but the testimony of the periegete might well receive more recognition, especially in the discussion of such difficult questions as that of the removal of the Old Athena temple and that of the location of the Enneakrounos. The weight of the evidence from the remains (which has been increased since the publication of this book by the investigation by the specialist, Gräber, in *Ath. Mitt.* 1905, pp. 1-64) leads Judeich to place the Enneakrounos, with Dörpfeld, in the depression between the Acropolis and the Pnyx (p. 184). He places the *Διονύσιον ἐν Λίμναις* in the same district and identifies it with the Lenaeum (pp. 263 ff.). To explain the apparent early desertion of the sanctuary, he suggests that the festival of the Lenaea was transferred to the precinct of Dionysus Eleuthereus in late Greek or early Roman times. He does not accept Dörpfeld's interpretation of Thuc. ii. 15, but adopts the explanation proposed by Weller in an article in the *Classical Review* (1902, p. 158) which he fails to mention.

The section on the pre-Themistoclean city wall (pp. 113 ff.) is the weakest in the book. The supposed course of this wall, whose existence Dörpfeld denies entirely and whose disappearance before the period of the Persian wars is admitted by Wilamowitz, is indicated in blue in Fig. 9, opp. p. 112. The ingenious suggestion that the *πύλαι*, still standing to the north of the market-place in the time of Pausanias, were a survival from this early wall does not carry much weight, and the attempt to bring in the arch of Hadrian as evidence (following Wilamowitz *Aus Kydathen*, p. 101) is certainly wrong. Aside from the extreme improbability that the boundaries of "Theseus' City" should be known in the second century A. D., there are apparently traces of the Themistoclean wall in a line with the gate, as Judeich admits. Further, his own illustration (Fig. 9) places the gate not on the boundary between the cities of Theseus and Hadrian, but between those of Theseus and Themistocles.

The Opisthodomos (p. 230) is held to be a separate building and is brought into connection with the foundations southwest of the Parthenon, which have been usually identified with the Chalkotheke.

On the whole, not many new theories are advanced, but careful weighing of the evidence and independence of judgment in reaching conclusions on the many difficult problems which the subject presents are everywhere evident. The book deserves high praise for its clear and accurate description of the monuments, for the completeness with which the sources are indicated, for the well-chosen illustrations, and for the three admirable maps—of the city, the Acropolis, and the Piraeus—which are a

great advance over any that have so far appeared. For that of the Acropolis the author was able to use the still unpublished survey by Kawerau.

A few minor omissions and inaccuracies have been noted. On p. 274 the article by De Cou on the Lysicrates monument (*Am. Jour. Arch.* VIII, pp. 42 ff.) and on p. 277 Dörpfeld's reply to Puchstein *Die griechische Bühne* (*Alt. Mitt.* 1903, pp. 383-436) should have been mentioned. The Thrasyllus monument can hardly be described as "Doric" (p. 281). On the plan of the Acropolis the four foundation blocks on the road between the stoa of Eumenes and the Asclepieum cannot belong to a Propylon. On p. 205 *westhälfte* should read *osthälfte*. On p. 251 *N. W.* should read *S. W.* On p. 252 *nördlich* should read *südlich*.

L. D. CASKEY

ATHENS

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*Grundriss der römischen Geschichte, nebst Quellenkunde.* Von BENEDICTUS NIESE. Müller's Handbuch, III. Bd., 5te Abt., 3te Aufl. München: Beck, 1906. Pp. 405. M. 7. 20.

The third edition of this standard manual retains throughout its original character as a simple sketch of the external history of Rome from the foundation of the city to the beginning of the Middle Ages, though to each of the several periods is given a short chapter on the internal history—models of concise statement of the important constitutional movements of the several epochs. Two new sections have been added: sec. 50 (15 pp.) deals with "Kaisertum, Reich, und Provinzen," and is confessedly based on the fifth volume of Mommsen's *Röm. Gesch.* and on the first volume of Marquardt's *Röm. Staatsverwaltung*; sec. 55 (10 pp.), on "Die ostgotische Herrschaft in Italien und Justinianus," gives the story of the period from 476 to the death of Justinian. In this the author adheres so closely to his plan of giving only events of external history that he merely mentions cursorily Justinian's codification of the law, and passes without mention the several collections of *Leges Barbarorum* belonging to the period.

The work seems to be brought down to date in all respects. There is a careful note on the recent discussion of the authenticity of the Twelve Tables, started by Pais in his *Storia di Roma*, and continued by Lambert in 1902 and later, in 1905, by Greenidge. In its revised form the book will continue to serve, more fully than ever, its useful function as a compendium of the historical facts for the long period that it covers.

JOHN H. DRAKE

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN